

A GREAT CAREER.

The Life Story of a Statesman
Whose Seventy-Seventh
Birthday Will To-
morrow be Cel-
ebrated.

"Hurrah for the Old Roman and the Red Bandanna!"

That was the defiant battle-cry two years ago of millions of democrats in every city and hamlet between the Republic. In Ohio and her sister states they will again take up the refrain Thursday, when the friends of Allen G. Thurman meet in Columbus to celebrate the seventy-seventh anniversary of his birth. The flight of time only adds to the love and veneration in which the brave old man is held by his countrymen, irrespective of party ties and associations.

The sobriquet "Old Roman" admirably describes Allen Greenberry Thurman. As we recede from the angry, passionate period of the war and the stormy era of reconstruction that followed it his former opponents see clearly what his own party always saw—the sterling honesty, the lofty integrity, the rugged independence, the rigid fidelity to duty, the stern devotion to the country's interests that have marked every step of the long career of this distinguished statesman. The foremost living leader in the republican party, James G. Blaine, pays a splendid tribute to Mr. Thurman in his "Twenty Years in Congress." "His rank in the Senate," says Mr. Blaine, "was established from the day he took his seat, and was never lowered during his period of service. He was an admirably disciplined debater, was fair in his method of statements, logical in his argument, honest in his conclusion. He had no tricks in discussion, no catch phrases to secure attention, but was always direct and manly. His retirement from the Senate was a serious loss to his party—a loss, indeed, to the body."

ANCESTRY AND EARLY LIFE.

By birth Mr. Thurman is a Virginian. His grandfather was a Baptist clergyman in North Carolina and from conscientious motives set all his slaves at liberty. His father married at Edenton, in the same State, but removed immediately after to Lynchburg, in Virginia, where Mr. Thurman was born Nov. 13, 1813. The battle of life was hard in the "Old Dominion," or the atmosphere was uncongenial, and in 1819, the Thurman family moved across the mountains into Ohio, settling down at Chillicothe, Allen was then only six years old, small, frail and delicate. His father, who had been intended for the ministry, found employment as a teacher in the new home, and the son was, of course, one of the pupils. But his mother, who was the half-sister of William Allen, afterwards United States Senator and Governor of Ohio, was his principal teacher at this time. She used to sit up with him until midnight poring over his lessons, and naturally he made a rapid progress in his studies. He was next sent to the Chillicothe High School and later on the Chillicothe Academy, an institution which, it is said, was at that time up to the standard of many modern colleges.

A LITTLE ROMANCE.

But long before this there was a little romance in young Thurman's life which had an important bearing on his education. A French family had moved to Chillicothe, intending to settle on a large tract of land in the vicinity which had been bought without examination. It proved to be uninhabitable, and the head of the house was compelled to teach school in order to support his family. Allen was sent to him to learn French, and, though only twelve or thirteen years old, became deeply attached to the beautiful little daughter of his preceptor. He got along in French remarkably fast. After a year or so, however, the Frenchman and his pretty little daughter left for New Orleans, where he could meet some of his own countrymen. His pupil mourned his departure, or, perhaps, the departure of his little daughter; but Allen stuck to his French and the result is that the "Old Roman" of to-day is an excellent French scholar. His favorite authors are the earlier French dramatists, whose works he reads in the original.

CHOICE OF A PROFESSION.

When he left the Chillicothe Academy, about the age of eighteen, the important question of selecting a career in life arose. In Ohio then, as in every new country, the surveyor was in active demand, and many of young Allen's friends believed that it was the best pathway to fortune. Land surveying and land speculation combined, formed in that day a pretty good business. There was, of course, a division of opinion, and another set of his relatives believed that the best thing he could do was to study law, especially as that was the profession of his uncle, who was then rising into

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Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness

And all diseases arising from a Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion.

The natural result is good appetite and solid flesh. Dose small, elegantly sugar coated and easy to swallow.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

political prominence in the State. His mother took this view of the situation and as Allen had more confidence in her wisdom than in that of anybody else, he entered the law office of the man who was afterwards to be known all the country over as "Uncle Bill Allen," Congressman, Governor, and twice a United States Senator from Ohio. He remained with his uncle three years, leaving his office to accept the position of private secretary to Gov. Lucas. This place was not a sinecure. The Governor was in his office every morning at 8 o'clock, and was in the habit of remaining until 8 at night. But the young secretary stuck to the hard work and at the same time managed to read law under the direction of Judge Swayne, a distinguished jurist and practitioner, whose office he had entered. His industry was at last rewarded by admission to the Bar, when he again returned to his uncle's office in Chillicothe, not as a student or a clerk, but as a partner. The practice was large, so that through his family connections Allen G. Thurman had the legal road smoothed for him from the boulders that usually beset the path of the struggling young attorney. But, at the same time, his good fortune and success were the well-won rewards of his own industry, perseverance and ability. He was only 22 years old at the time of his admission to the Bar in 1835.

PLUNGING INTO POLITICS.

Uncle "Bill" Allen had been in Congress two years at this time and the demands of public life began to be more pressing every year. The result was that the nephew soon found himself managing nearly the entire law business of his partner and uncle. But he also found time to dip into politics himself. How could he have kept out, with the example and success of his distinguished relative before him? Mr. Thurman managed his cards so well that in 1844 he was elected a representative to the Twenty-ninth Congress, while in the same body Uncle Allen was at the other end of the Capitol as a Senator.

In 1851 Mr. Thurman was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio and held the position of Chief Justice from 1854 to 1856. Mr. Thurman had been educated in the school of strict Jacksonian Democracy, and when the republican party arose and swept Ohio the democrats of that state were for many years wanderers in the political wilderness. In 1867 Mr. Thurman was induced to accept the nomination of the democracy for Governor. He polled 35,000 more votes than had ever been given in the state for a democratic candidate, but the prize was carried off by Rutherford B. Hayes by the slender majority of less than three thousand votes. It is a curious coincidence that eight years later, when Uncle "Bill" Allen and Mr. Hayes were competitors for the same office, Hayes won by less than six thousand votes. These figures conclusively establish the immense popularity at that time of uncle and nephew in Ohio.

ELECTED TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

But though the democrats were defeated on the governorship of 1867, they carried both branches of the legislature, and two years later Mr. Thurman was elected to the United States Senate as the successor of the old republican "war horse," Benjamin F. Wade. There were far more able men in the senate than there are now, which makes the compliment of Mr. Blaine, above quoted, all the greater. Oliver P. Morton was there from Indiana, the "Leonine Morton," as he used to be called, who never spoke without arresting the attention of everyone. Trumbull was there from Illinois, and she has never had a better representative since. Fessenden, one of the best debaters ever in congress, was there from Maine. Bayard represented the "blue hen chickens" of Delaware, and Sumner thundered for Massachusetts. By his side, politically, stood the scholarly Schurz, from Missouri, and from the same state the dashing, impetuous Frank Blair. "Jim" Nye used to pour out a silver stream of eloquence from Nevada, and in the intervals of business, tell some stories that would not stand setting in cold type.

In 1874 he was re-elected to the senate, and ended his twelve years of service in that body March 4, 1881. His labors on the judiciary committee

were very great, and also on the committee on private land claims. Perhaps the greatest service he rendered to the country was the resolute fight he made to compel the Pacific railroad corporations to keep their faith with the government that created them. There he was an "Old Roman," indeed. Against a powerful lobby, in defiance of an interested press, he persevered until what is known as the Thurman act became embedded in the statutes. Under its provisions the road are compelled to lay aside a sinking fund for the payment of their obligations to the treasury. His arguments against the constitutionality of the civil rights bill brought upon him severe republican condemnation, but they have since been sustained by the supreme court of the United States in opinions that read like quotations from his speeches.

Mr. Thurman never believed in the doctrine of secession, but the earnestness and eloquence with which he pleaded for gentler terms to the states that had been in rebellion led to the charge that he was opposed to the war for the preservation of the Union. His true position on the question he declared in a letter to a friend. "I did all I could," said he, "to help to preserve the Union without a war, but after it began I thought there was but one thing to do, and that was to fight it out. I therefore sustained all constitutional measures that ended in my judgement to put down the rebellion. I never believed in the doctrine of secession."

Early in 1876 Mr. Thurman was widely spoken for as a candidate for the presidency, but the Tilden wave was then too strong for any one to stem. Curiously enough, his own state went against him in favor of "Uncle Bill" Allen, who represented what was then called the "Ohio idea" on the currency question, to which Thurman was opposed. His name was not mentioned on the first ballot, but on the second Nevada gave him two of her six votes. When the dispute over the presidential election arose he was made a member of the Electoral Commission, from which, however, he was compelled to resign before it had finished its work. He favored the organization of that tribunal to settle the question peacefully. "It is time," said he, in a speech on the subject, "to cease to have judges of your supreme court; it is time to cease to honor and respect senators and representatives in congress; it is time to cease to ask the people to yield a willing obedience to the laws and a willing and reverential obedience to the decisions of the courts, if those who constitute the highest judicial tribunal, members of the highest legislative assembly in all the Republic, are so utterly corrupt that they are willing to be forsworn, in the decision of a cause submitted to them, at the behest of their party. When the Democratic party found itself with a majority in the Forty-sixth Congress his associates in the senate chose Mr. Thurman to preside over its deliberations during the illness of Vice President Wheeler.

In 1880, the Ohio democratic state convention assembled to appoint delegates to the national convention, unanimously adopted resolutions in favor of his nomination for the presidency and instructed the delegates to support him. On the first ballot he received the vote of Ohio and a good support from some of the other states. On the second ballot it became apparent that Hancock would be nominated and all the votes, except those for Indiana, were changed to him. Four years later, his name was again mentioned, but the Ohio democracy was split on the currency question and his canvass was not effective. When he retired from the senate in 1881, he intended to decline office of any kind, but a short time afterwards, President Garfield, who had been elected to succeed him in the senate, prevailed on him to represent with ex-Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Everts, the country at the International Monetary at Paris in the spring of that year. When he was nominated for the vice presidency two years ago last June, he made at the age of 74, a most vigorous campaign and spoke in many of the leading cities of the union. The splendid greeting he received everywhere attested to his enormous popularity. His private and public life is absolutely without a stain.—New York World.

McEree's WINE OF CARDUI for female diseases.

Should stop it.

The untimely death of Col. T. B. Price, of Pettis county, will be deplored by all who knew him and by none more sincerely than the friends of Judge Higgins, the man who slew him. The practice of carrying concealed weapons is largely responsible for the character of crimes such as has cost the life of a good citizen, and the officers of the law every where should do all in their power to stop it.—Marshall Democrat.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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A young girl here had been suffering for 12 years with blood diseases until she had lost the use of her limbs and was subject to many troubles incident to the disease. The physicians declared her case incurable and predicted that her life would come to a speedy end. After taking S.S.S. she recuperated so fast that it was plain that she had obtained a new lease on life, and she has continued to grow better until her permanent cure is assured. Many other patients in our hospital have obtained signal benefit from S.S.S., and it has become quite a favorite in our house.

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The Man On Top.

Chicago News

Mr. Grover Cleveland is just now the man on top.

Tuesday was a confirmation and an acceptance of the theories which the presidential apostle of tariff reform enunciated with what then seemed suicidal firmness in 1887. To go back to the first reasons, it will be seen that Mr. Cleveland is in fact indirectly the cause of the present widespread Democratic victories. In a way the result of the present election comes as a tribute to his clear-sightedness and courage.

Mr. Cleveland made tariff reform the chief political question of his campaign. The issue threatened to become aggressive and politicians of all kinds were forced into recognizing it and taking sides upon it. That weird economic monster, the McKinley bill, was devised. Having made the issue at the expense of his own defeat, Mr. Cleveland forced his adversaries to act upon it. They did so, and with an amount of imbecility almost incredible for a party containing the most brilliant and adroit statesmen of the time.

Most assuredly he is the man at present on top.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEWS NOTES.

The State Geologist filed a report with the Governor.

The senatorial fight in Kansas promises to be an interesting one.

Jack Richardson, a negro, committed suicide at Noble Lake, Ark.

Judge Sandels of the Arkansas Supreme Court is seriously ill.

Kickapooes are said to have voted in a Kansas county at the State election.

The Gentiles staid at home and lost the Territory of Utah to the Mormons.

Dominica Moxi, an outspoken enemy of the Mafia, was found murdered at Dallas.

Under the new law sheriffs elect will not take their seats until January 1.

Superintendent Porter defends his census, by reflecting upon American intelligence.

A wealthy bachelor farmer near Exeter, Neb., named Thos. Dallison, has mysteriously disappeared.

Capt. Taber has voluntarily severed his connection with the local Congregational Church at Little Rock.

Mrs. Annie Bixbi's commission as County Clerk of Jasper County has been made out by the Secretary of State.

Fifteen New York letter carriers have been dismissed because of their connection with "green goods" swindlers.

Partner Stone has sued Mr. and Mrs. Snell of Chicago, for insinuating that he was connected with the celebrated murder.

Cicero J. Lindley is scheming to get to the Senate from Illinois by aid of the three F. M. B. A. members elect to the legislature.

John T. Walker & Co., silk importers of New York, have assigned. Assets \$1,300,000, liabilities \$1,100,000. Inability to collect debts the cause.

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